

NEWS SUMMARY.

Two Republican mass meetings were held last evening, one in the Fourth and the other in the Third Congressional district.

Yesterday afternoon a dilapidated brick building at Beech and Brown streets, on the bank of the Cobcocks creek, slid from its foundation into the middle of the stream.

The building was used as a soap factory, and two of the workmen were injured. William Show had a leg broken and Jacob Winfield received severe injuries about the body.

Policeman Dougherty and Thomas Hardy, charged with violating the act of Congress with reference to the registration of votes, had a final hearing yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Bidelle and were held for trial in \$5,000.

Domestic Affairs.

Gold closed yesterday at 114. Favorable reports of the cotton crop come from the Southwest.

The survey of the North Pacific Railroad route has been completed to Puget Sound.

President Grant left Boston yesterday afternoon, to remain overnight at Hartford. The corporation of Lafayette College made a large addition to their faculty yesterday.

Yellow fever continues at New Orleans, and on Tuesday there were fifteen fatal cases. A great many local political conventions are now being held throughout the State of New York.

The French Sanitary Fair, which has just closed at San Francisco, proved to be a great success.

The Haymakers' Base Ball Club had a reception game at Troy, N. Y., yesterday, with the Putnam.

Colonel Dana, of the Paymaster's Department of the United States Army, died on Tuesday in San Francisco.

The Speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives, E. Franklin, Esq., died yesterday near Jackson.

Great preparations are being made for the proper observance of the Farragut obsequies, which will take place to-morrow at New York.

The First National Bank of Denver, Colorado, had on exhibition, yesterday, a bar of gold that was claimed to be the largest ever seen in the world.

The State Fair and Soldiers' Reunion of Wisconsin opened at Milwaukee on Tuesday, and to-day noon Hon. Horatio Seymour will deliver an address.

General Richard N. Bowerman, late Deputy Collector of Customs at Baltimore, has been put under bonds for a hearing on Saturday, upon a charge of embezzling public funds.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATES.

PROGRESS OF THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS—DETAILS OF THE LAST EFFORT AT ESCAPE OF THE METZ GARRISON—TOTAL PRUSSIAN CAPTURES SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—(Special to New York Tribune.)—There have been two deputations to the Hotel de Ville to interview the government with respect to an armistice. One consisted of about 110 officers of the National Guard, mostly from Faubourg St. Antoine and Du Temple, accompanied by a large crowd.

Having been admitted to Salle du Trocadero, they were received by the mayor of Paris and Jules Favre. The latter's reply is not clear. He certainly said, "No shameful peace should be concluded," but whether, as some assert, he answered the officers that "France would not be sold," is not equally certain.

Shortly after this deputation had left, another arrived from republican clubs. It is stated that Favre's answer to this deputation was considered satisfactory.

Faubourg St. Antoine is full of people, and from the tone of their observations on the war it is certain that they are not desirous of an armistice involving any cession of territory there will be a rising at Metz.

NEAR METZ, Sept. 21.—(Special to New York Herald.)—On the evening of the 21st evidence was observed of an unusual movement in the lines in the southwest and north of the besieged fortress.

On the 21st the French still made no attempt. The French advanced in large bodies, the infantry being covered by artillery and cavalry, and covered by the canons of the fort, which opened fire. The French attacked on the left of the Prussian line, a little east of the Thionville road.

At noon, on the 21st, those indications of an attempt to break out were confirmed. Under cover of the guns of the fort the French sallied forth in considerable strength against the Prussian right.

A vigorous attack was made, the defensive and drove their enemies within their lines. Regiment after regiment fell in solid line on the defenses of the Prussians, who stood like iron. Once the French gained the summit of the hill, they turned the flank of another position, but were shortly driven back, gaining nothing, every foot of ground. At length they were again forced to retire under the forts. The thrilling display of stubborn determination on both sides was never excelled.

Details of the result are as follows: On the 21st Metz Sept. 25.—(Special to the New York Tribune.)—Since the week preceding Sunday a large amount of provisions accumulated at the city of Luxembourg, in Belgium, ostensibly for transportation to Saarlouis, for the German army.

On the night of the 24th instant, at one o'clock, the displaced rails between Luxembourg and Thionville on the French side were replaced, and the accumulated provisions of flour, rice, coffee and sugar, loaded in sixty wagons, two tons on each, drawn by two locomotives, were sent from Luxembourg into Thionville station, where they were received by the French garrison. On Sunday morning the German troops lying south and west of Thionville obtained possession of the matter and made an attack on the station, endeavoring to destroy the goods or prevent their unloading by cannonading. The result was successful, as the station lying west of Thionville was protected by the guns of a battery at Malin-Grange.

The whole affair was managed by a French company named the "Compagnie de la ligne" in the question. The recent Times' report about Bazaine's offer of capitulation is entirely without foundation. It is stated that "My emperor placed me at this post; I shall hold it till I fall."

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The Provincial Correspondence says France vainly hopes to convert defeat into victory. Further carnage would therefore be vain and impious.

Count Bismarck demands first of the French government, must take the consequences. There is great rejoicing throughout Germany over the capture of Strasbourg.

BRITAIN, Sept. 28.—(Special to New York Tribune.)—On the 23d and 24th there was fighting of considerable magnitude east of Metz. The 1st corps and the 2d were engaged. No ground was gained by the French.

Montmedy is reported semi-officially to have been taken. The total captures by the Prussians since the war began are as follows: One marshal, 39 generals, 3,359 officers, 106,950 privates, 19,280 horses, at least 56 eagles, 162 mitrailleuses, 857 field and fortress guns, over 200,000 muskets and rifles, several pontoon trains, magazine railway trains, with an incalculable quantity of supplies in arms, ammunition, clothing, equipments, forage and provisions.

BRITAIN, Sept. 28.—It has been decided to place Alsace and Lorraine, as German Federal provinces, under the administration of the Federal authorities, and they will be represented in the German Parliament by commission. At present the inhabitants will not be subject to military burdens.

A closer union of Bavaria with North Germany has been concluded by the negotiation of Deulbrück.

The large force released by the capitulation of Strasbourg will be employed in clearing upper Alsace of France troops.

BRITAIN, Sept. 28.—(Special to the New York Tribune.)—At nine o'clock the negotiations had sufficiently progressed to enable General Weyder to announce the fact to the King.

Articles of capitulation were signed at two o'clock this morning. The reported destruction of the Prussian cavalry Bertha is officially contradicted. CARLEBURG, Sept. 28.—(Special to the New York Tribune.)—Weyder announced the unconditional surrender of Strasbourg, with 17,000 men, including National Guards and 251 officers. At eight o'clock this morning the gates were opened by German troops. It was reported that the inhabitants, driven to desperation, succeeded in hoisting a white flag on Cathedral, but Ulrich ordered it to be removed. The surrender was afterward compelled by the pressure of the citizens and garrison. There is great rejoicing here over the victory, which is regarded as a triumph. Salutes are firing and bells ringing.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The German continental papers give some very interesting revelations of plans and incidents connected with their hostile operations in France.

The Gazette of Aix-la-Chapelle says of the fortifications of Paris:—

Between St. Denis and the Fort of Mont Valerien is an opening of about ten miles, and which was the undefended place alluded to in the report of the Minister of War on the 8th of August. Steps are now being taken to close it by a large work above the railway station at Saint Cloud. Without prejudging the road the Prussians will take, we think we are not mistaken in saying that our first cannon balls will fall into the Bois de Boulogne and the Champs Elysees. The Arc de l'Etoile and the Avenue de l'Imperatrice will be reached by our four and six pounders. The siege artillery now employed before Metz and Strasbourg will probably be free to go and salute the Tuileries. The invading force seems now to be working out this very suggestion.

The Prussians not being able to see the railway from Metz to the watter, which is within range of the forts, have constructed another for their communications with Saarbrück, Strasbourg, and the East. They have also formed another mountain road, to be connected with the former from Romilly to Pont-a-Mousson. About 4,500 laborers were occupied on it, among which are many miners and 250 plate-layers.

A citizen of Treves had three sons in the 2d Regiment of the Prussian Grenadiers of the Guard, all in the same company, and, strange to say, in the same rank. They were all three wounded by the enemy's bullets on the 10th of August at Gravelotte. One was slightly wounded, the second severely, while the third, who had received two bullets in the breast, remained upon the field. When both his brothers knelt at his side and asked him how he felt, his last words were, "Cover me up; I am very cold."

The New Hessian Gazette, writing from Konigsberg, states:—"In the battle of Metz the soldiers of our 10th Regiment, as a protection against the continual showers of bullets that the enemy poured upon them, fastened their knapsacks across their chests. After the battle many of them were convinced that these tactics had saved their lives. In them they found no small number of bullets, which, instead of striking them in the breast, had only entered their knapsack straps."

Napoleon III is the seventh French sovereign deprived of his liberty by the fate of battle. Louis le Debonnaire, in 829, was confined by his sons, with his second wife, Judith, in a monastery. In 846 Charles the Bald was made prisoner by the revolted nobles. John I. was made captive at the battle of Poitiers. He delivered up his sword to a Belgian knight, Denis de Morbecque. Louis XI was forcibly conducted by Charles the Bold in the suite of the Burgundian army, which was going to besiege the Liegeois, his long own allies. Francis I was made prisoner at the battle of Pavia. Like King John, he gave up his sword to a Belgian, Comte de Lannoy, Viceroy of Naples. Lastly, Napoleon I surrendered twice, in 1814 and 1815.

When the Parisian populace forced their way into the Hotel de Ville a fine portrait of the Emperor was on the point of being destroyed, but M. Gambetta caused it to be turned against the wall and prevented violence, exclaiming, "It is useless." Unfortunately such was not the case with the portrait painted by Horace Vemet, which surmounted one of the chimneys on the Salle du Trocadero. This painting was torn to pieces, and a parcel in the hall of the Municipal Council, representing the Emperor handing to Baron Haussmann the decree of annexing the suburbs of Paris, was much lacerated. Such, apart from a few benches and busts broken, was all the damage done at the Hotel de Ville. The library of the Municipal Council, as well as the other adjoining compartments, were respected, owing to the efforts of M. Dardenne, the librarian, and a few National Guards.

The following incident shows the spirit of the Parisians:—A woman belonging to the environs had brought several sacks of potatoes to the central market. A customer presented himself, and asked, "How much the boisseau (thirteen litres)?" "Four francs," "After you two francs fifty centimes," "Fifty sous!" "I had rather give the fifty to the Prussians!" At these words the dealers around overwhelmed the woman with reproaches, and the crowd scattered the potatoes over the pavement. The woman called a policeman, but he did not act in the matter, so that she lost her potatoes by the rude justice of the people.

A romantic incident of the warfare in Alsace took place in a small hamlet not far from Wasselonne. A poor old woman lived there with her two grand-daughters, aged eighteen and twenty, and her grandson of fifteen. During the evening of the 21st two Badois dragoons alighted at the house, called for meat and drink, and ordered beds to be prepared for them. The women were forced to obey. When the soldiers had gorged themselves with food and wine, they commenced playing with one of the girls; the young peasant, seeing the danger to which her sister was exposed, went up into the garret under the pretext of fetching some sheets, took a gun which had belonged to her father, loaded and cocked it, and then waited behind a door, presently one of the dragoons rose and advanced towards a sideboard to take some wine, when she fired, killing him on the spot; the other, terrified and believing in an attack, rushed to the door, and jumping on his horse, galloped off.

INCREDIBLY HOT.—A learned writer, two centuries ago, addressing the most erudite of bodies in London upon the arrangement of the universe, commenced his arguments with this axiom:—"We all know that hell is in the centre of the earth." The good man must have been over-tired to the teaching of his childhood. Philosophy had not made him unfaithful. He accepted the extravagant idea that Gehenna is a region of fire, and assuming that the centre of the earth is in a molten, fiery condition, he made a self-satisfying fact of two assumptions. We have all heard of a sect who locate Hades in the sun; perhaps for the reason that the heat seems more intense there than it can be in the middle of our globe. Impossible as it may appear, some notion of the actual heat of the solar globe has been arrived at; and with a greater probability of

correctness than can be granted to the corresponding datum for the centre of the earth. He has gone down pits and mines with thermometers, and found that the heat increases at a certain rate; they have assumed that this rate is constant, and thus have arrived at a probable figure for the temperature of the earth's fiery heart. But this comes out thus so enormous that one cannot believe it. Four hundred thousand degrees on the Fahrenheit thermometer is rather too great a warmth to be coolly accepted. It is three times as hot as the sun, according to the determination just alluded to, which finds that the solar furnace would raise a thermometer—could one be applied—to 123,000 degrees. Mind, this is not a guess; it is a deduction from the facts that certain gas flames are blazing under certain conditions in the sun, and that the temperatures at which these gases flame under similar conditions upon the earth are known or are calculable. The figure is approximately, if not absolutely, correct; no doubt it is far nearer the truth than the conjunctural earth-centre heat. A long mathematical and physical investigation was required to find the sun-heat, the credit for making which is due to one Zollner, an Austrian astronomer of high repute.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY. SUN RISES..... 5:54 MOON SETS..... 9:03 SUN SETS..... 5:46 HIGH WATER..... 5:01

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. Wm. W. PAUL, President. COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH. JOHN H. MICHELER, Chairman.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Table with columns for ship name, destination, and date. Includes entries for Decian, Virginia, Havre, Liverpool, etc.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Santa Clara, Boston, H. Winsor & Co. Steamer James S. Green, Pace, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer A. W. C. Gunther, Ryan, 3 days from Rappahannock, with railroad freight, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steaming ship W. W. Everman, Hinckley, 70 hours from Charleston, S. C., with cotton, etc., to Souther & Adams. Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mds. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 28.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light with logwood; J. W. Avery and A. H. Griswold, with logwood; J. W. Avery and A. H. Griswold, with logwood; J. W. Avery and A. H. Griswold, with logwood.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer City of Delamotte, from Boston, for Liverpool, at New York yesterday. Steamers Huntsville and San Salvador, from New York, at Savannah yesterday.

RESOLUTION.

To Authorize the Paving of Somerset and Other Streets. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Somerset street, from Boudinot street to Tusculum street, cost of paving intersections not to exceed five hundred and fifty dollars; Bondinot street from Kensington avenue to Somerset street; Centre street, from Somerset to Cambria street; Rose Hill street, from Somerset to Cambria street; Philip street, from Susquehanna avenue to York street; Orleans street, from Berks to Norris street; North College avenue, from Ridge avenue to Twenty-first street; Twenty-first street, from North College avenue to Sharswood street; intersections not to exceed four hundred and sixty-five dollars; Thirty seventh street, from Woodland street to Market street; Matter street, from Norris to Berks street; Clayton street, from Race to Cherry street; intersections not to exceed seventy-four dollars and seventy cents; Mountain street, one hundred feet east of Orleans street, intersections not to exceed thirty dollars; Fox street, between Huntingdon and Cumberland street, Nineteenth ward; provided there be no cost for intersections for the paving thereof, the conditions of which contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property owners respectively fronting on said streets, and shall enter into an obligation with the city to keep said streets in good condition for three years after the paving is finished.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION.

To Authorize the Paving of Somerset and Other Streets. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized to construct the following sewers, viz.:—On Forty-first street, from Haverford to Mary street; thence on Mary street westward to Forty-second street, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, said sewer to be built of brick, circular in shape, and in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

RESOLUTION.

Relative to Cumberland Street, Twenty-second ward. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be directed to place Cumberland street upon Plan No. 176 of the files of the Department, so that it shall extend from Coulter to Penn street, at right angles to said Coulter street, with a width of fifty feet, and at the distance of six hundred and ninety-six feet from Germantown avenue, measured on the Schuylkill side of Coulter street.

RESOLUTION.

Relative to the Public Bath Houses under the control of the Commissioner of Markets and City Property. Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That on and after the passage of this ordinance, the public bath houses erected or established by the city shall be under the control and supervision of the Commissioner of Markets and City Property, subject to the directions of the Committee on Police or such other committee as may be entrusted with the management of the same by Councils.

Schr Spray, Martin, from New Haven for Trenton, at New York 27th inst. Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, for Philadelphia, did as before 27th inst. Schr Amelia, Dewitt, and Alida, Knowles, from Providence; Compromise, Perry, from Newport; R. King, Bilven, from New London; and Nellie Benedict, Ellis, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, at New York 27th inst. Schr John Price, Nickerson, Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, and Pioneer, Lockport, and A. A. Boyce, Yates, for Providence, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 27th inst. Schr Northern Light, Ireland; Anna Sheppard, Fry, Maria, Talbot, Ireland; West Wind, Toward; E. A. Conkin, Daniels; Maggie Mulvey, Rowley; and J. J. Harris, Harris, hence, at Providence 26th inst.—the latter for Pawucket.

MISCELLANY.

Br. steamer City of Glasgow, at New York fm Liverpool and Queenstown, brought 936 passengers. Br. steamer Scotia, at New York from Liverpool and Queenstown, brought 220 passengers. Br. steamer Samaria, at Boston from Liverpool and Queenstown, brought 69 cabin and 513 steerage passengers. Steamer Ocean Queen, at New York from Aspinwall, brought 405 passengers. Schr East Sea, for Philadelphia, returned to Charleston yesterday, freed from a succession of heavy gales. She brought the crew of brig H. C. Brooks, hence for Providence, abandoned at sea.

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RESOLUTION.

Relative to Cumberland Street, Twenty-second ward. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be directed to place Cumberland street upon Plan No. 176 of the files of the Department, so that it shall extend from Coulter to Penn street, at right angles to said Coulter street, with a width of fifty feet, and at the distance of six hundred and ninety-six feet from Germantown avenue, measured on the Schuylkill side of Coulter street.

RESOLUTION.

Relative to the Public Bath Houses under the control of the Commissioner of Markets and City Property. Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That on and after the passage of this ordinance, the public bath houses erected or established by the city shall be under the control and supervision of the Commissioner of Markets and City Property, subject to the directions of the Committee on Police or such other committee as may be entrusted with the management of the same by Councils.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE.

To Make an Additional Appropriation for Lighting the City for 1870. Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of fourteen thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the use of "An ordinance for lighting the city for the year 1870," approved December 29, 1869, for excise tax on gas consumed in the public lamps during the year 1870.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION.

Relative to Grades on Wayne Street, Twenty-second Ward. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby directed to adjust the established grade on Wayne street at Berkeley street so as to conform to the existing levels at that point.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

ABRAHAM STEWART, Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1874. Charter Perpetual. CAPITAL..... \$500,000 ASSETS..... \$2,783,561 Losses paid since organization..... \$23,000,000 Interest of Premiums, 1869..... \$1,991,537.45 Interest from Investments, 1869..... \$114,406.74 Losses paid, 1869..... \$2,106,434.19

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property..... \$766,450 United States Government and other Loan Bonds..... 1,123,846 Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks..... 35,708 Cash in Bank and Office..... 247,620 Loans on Collateral Security..... 82,558 Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums..... 351,944 Accrued Interest..... 23,287 Premiums in course of transmission..... 85,198 Unsettled Marine Premiums..... 100,900 Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia..... 29,900

DIRECTORS. Arthur G. Coffin, Francis R. Cope, Samuel W. Jones, Edward H. Trotter, John A. Brown, Edward S. Clarke, Charles T. Davis, John A. Berry, Ambrose White, Alfred D. Jessup, William Welsh, Louis C. Madeira, S. Morris Wain, Charles W. Cushman, John Mason, Clement A. Grosvenor, George L. Harrison, William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES FLATT, Vice-President. MATTHIAS MARSH, Secretary. C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE: No. 701 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.

Special attention is called to this Company's